



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

Report from Freetown—Sanitary conditions—Smallpox.

Vice-Consul Dougherty reports, April 18, as follows:

The sanitary condition of Freetown has remained the same during the past few months as previously reported. The number of deaths has remained at the same average. Last year at this time smallpox was very prevalent, but thus far there have been very few cases this year. No other malignant diseases have manifested themselves. There is evidently more smallpox in the interior. One American recently died from this disease.

Naturally there are better sanitary conditions in Freetown than in the interior. In Freetown inspectors have charge of yards and streets, and require all classes of inhabitants to exercise caution.

BRAZIL.

Reports from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Plague and yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, April 12 and 18, as follows:

During the week ended April 8, 1906, the following vessels were inspected by me and received bills of health from this consulate-general: On the 2d instant the British steamship *Lord Stanley*, for Port Tampa, Fla., in water ballast, no passengers, and no change in the crew personnel while here; on the 3d instant the Canadian barkentine *Annie Smith*, for Charleston, S. C., with coffee, no passengers, and 2 new members of the crew taken on while here; on the same date the British steamship *Phidias*, for New Orleans, in water ballast, no passengers, and no change in the crew personnel; on the same date the British steamship *Eddystone*, for New York, with coffee, no passengers, and no change in the crew personnel; on the 4th instant the British steamship *Byron*, for New York, with a small cargo of coffee, 26 first-class and 104 steerage passengers from this place and the River Plata, the latter brought up to this port by a French liner and transshipped to the *Byron* without coming ashore, and with 2 new members of the crew taken on in this port; on the 7th instant the British steamship *Boxgrove*, for Sabine Pass, Tex., in water ballast, no passengers, and 1 new member of the crew taken on in this port; on the same date the British steamship *Norman Prince*, for New York, in water ballast, with no passengers, and no change in the crew personnel, and on the 8th instant the Belgian steamship *Calderon*, for